1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	2,459
Jharkhand	18,735
Kerala	86,420
Madhya Pradesh	47,328
Meghalaya	1,857
Mizoram	5,050
Orissa	49,707
Punjab	18,556
Rajasthan	58,030
Sikkim	430
Tripura	4,752
Uttar Pradesh	124,007
Uttranchal	4,327
West Bengal	158,630
A and N Island	1,644
Chandigarh	2,819
D and NH	59
Daman and Diu	41
National Total	2,472,466

Note: The difference between National estimate and the state total is due to the aggregation error (i.e. State total is the sum of the independent estimates for each state and the national estimate is derived from the projected National prevalence).

First referral units

2674. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that beside socio-cultural and economic causes including poverty and of unawareness, our health sector has failed to provide even basic health care facilities in some parts of the country;

(b) whether Government are also aware that much promised First Referral Units (FRUs) are virtually non-existent round the clock or lacking to deal with pregnancy related issues;

(c) if so, whether there is any plan/scheme to improve the situations stated above; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Government is aware that collateral determinants of health like socio cultural and economic factors, poverty etc. play a crucial role in determining health profile of the citizens. It is not correct to conclude that health system has failed to provide basic health care facilities in the country.

The public health infrastructure in India comprises over 144,988 subcentres, 22669 Primary Health Centres, 3910 Community Health Centres and 558 District Hospitals. Further, there are large number of Taluk Hospitals, Civil Hospitals, Mother and Child Hospitals, TB Hospitals etc. In addition to these, the states have also set up public Private Partnerships with several NGOs to run service delivery centres for health care in undeserved areas. The states have reported availability of First Referral Unit services at 736 CHCs and 6805 PHCs are reported to be operational on 24x7 basis.

Comprehensive health sector reforms have been undertaken to improve the situations. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), which is the main vehicle for these reforms has been operationalised throughout the country, with special focus on 18 states which includes 8 Empowered Action Group States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Orissa and Rajasthan), 8 NE States, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

The main aim of NRHM is to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care facilities, especially, to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. NRHM seeks to strengthen the Public Health delivery system at all levels.

The Government has finalized a detailed Framework for Implementation of NRHM which provides the road map for operationalisation of various strategies. While the improved health services are envisaged to be available to all the citizens, special provisions are made for the underprivileged persons and persons living in underserved areas.

Women not par taking medical facilities

2675. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of mothers not par taking the medical facilities from hospitals or other recognized medical institutes in each state and union territories during the year 2006-07;

(b) the percentage of birth cases in the traditional methods without coming to hospitals or other recognized institutes during 2006-07;

(c) the percentage of low-weight births during the year 2006-07;

(d) whether Government have identified the sections of women not par taking of medical facilities during pregnancy period; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefore and the remedial measures contemplated?